	Name of Power Utilities	Amount
14.	National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)	172.63
15.	Orissa State Electricity Board (OSEB)	12.55
16.	Punjab State Electricity Board (PSEB)	177.46
17.	Rajasthan State Electricity Board (RSEB)	17.33
18.	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB)	66.71
19.	Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board (UPSEB)	299.70
20.	West Bengal State Electricity Board (WBSEB)	133.96
21.	West Bengal Power Development Corporation (WBPDC)	135.63
22.	Others	9.79
	TOTAL	2247.18

The dues have accumulated over a period of time because of gap between the value of coal supplied by Coal Companies and payment made by Power Utilities. One of the main reasons for non-clearance of coal bills is the financial constraints faced by the Power Utilities. Power Utilities are liable to pay interest on coal sale dues outstanding against them.

Steps taken to recover the outstanding dues are :—

(i) All power units commissioned after 1-4-1989 were being supplied coal only against advance payment or against revolving Letter of Credit.

(ii) Government of India have decided to adjust all undisputed coal sales outstanding as on 31-5-1990 against the Central Assistance to State plans payable to the State Governments, whose State Electricity Boards had defaulted in four equal instalments. So far three instalments have been received.

(iii) As a result of mounting arrears outstanding dues, Ministry of Coal advised CIL to start supplying coal to the power utilities only against advance payments. This scheme which is better known as 'Cash and Carry Scheme was introduced with effect from 1-10-1991.

(iv) State Government have been requested to pursuade/enable their State Electricity Boards to clear the dues at the earliest.

Amendment to Coal Control Act

3834. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI :

SHRI CHHOTUBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Coal Control Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when this amendment would be made and what are the details of profit/loss to be incurred as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Coal have recently issued three orders/notifications connected with Colliery Control Order. As a result of these amendments, there is no change in the procedure for obtaining coal for actual users. However, for coal obtained as actual users, permission of Coal Controller is required before it can be diverted or resold. Any violation of the provisions of Colliery Control Order is punishable under Essential Commodities Act.

Under these notifications/orders, coal sold under 'Liberalised Sales Scheme' without actual users condition and non-coking and such coking coal as is not

required for metallurgical purposes, produced in Assam and Meghalaya have been exempted from controls on acquisition, despatch and transfer. The exemption will, however, not apply to coal produced in any mines of Coal India Ltd., or any of its subsidiaries even when they are located in these two States. The controls also do not apply to coal produced in private coal mines mean for captive consumption.

Coal Controller, Government of India has been made the authority competent to allot coal. However, in case allotments have not been made or received or the allotments made have been exhausted, or coal cannot be supplied against the pending allotments, then until such time as the allotments are received, the power to distribute coal has been vested in colliery owner or any officer authorised by him in writing in this behalf. These notifications/orders have become effective from 1-7-1992.

The implementation of these notifications/orders will not have any direct impact on profits/losses of coal companies.

कोयला भंडारण गृहों को राज्य सरकारों को सौंपना

3835. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**
श्री छोटूभाई पटेल :

क्या **कोयला** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में कोयला भंडारण गृह स्थापित किये गए हैं;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को उक्त गृहों के संचालन की अनुमति प्रदान करने का विचार रखती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो संबंधित राज्य-सरकारों को यह कार्य कब से सौंपा जाएगा; और

(घ) इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजित कुमार पांजा) : (क) कोल इंडिया लि. (को. इं. लि.) द्वारा निम्नलिखित राज्यों में कोयले के स्टाकयार्ड स्थापित किए गए हैं—पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, हरियाणा, तमिलनाडु और संघ शासित क्षेत्र, दिल्ली ।

(ख) से (घ) वर्तमान स्टाकयार्ड नीति के अनुसार नए स्टाकयार्डों को स्थापित किए जाने तथा उनका प्रबंधन किए जाने का दायित्व सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों का होता है । कोयला कंपनियां इन स्टाकयार्डों को कोयले का प्रेषण राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दिए गए प्रायोजनों के आधार पर किया जाता है । यह राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर करता है कि वे कोयले के स्टाकयार्डों के लिए आवश्यकताओं का मूल्यांकन स्टाकयार्डों की स्थापना और स्टाकयार्डों को कोयले के संचलन का प्रायोजन किस तरह करती हैं ।

को. इं. लि. ने सभी राज्य सरकारों से पहले ही संपर्क कर लिया है और उनसे स्टाकयार्डों को स्थापित किए जाने की जिम्मेदारी लेने का अनुरोध किया है और यह भी अनुरोध किया है कि उपर्युक्त नीति के अनुसार स्टाकयार्डों का प्रबंधन करें । कर्नाटक तथा उड़ीसा सरकारें अपने-अपने राज्यों में स्टाकयार्डों को स्थापित करने तथा उनका प्रबंधन करने की जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए पहले ही सहमत हो गए हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश में घरेलू कोयले की कमी

3836. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**
श्री छोटूभाई पटेल :

क्या **कोयला** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश में घरेलू कोयले की भारी कमी की जानकारी है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में घरेलू कोयले की वर्तमान मांग की तुलना में आपूर्ति कितनी है तथा वहां कोयले की कम आपूर्ति के क्या कारण हैं; और